

SUGAR and PLANTATION NEWS

EUROPEAN BUYING LOWERS THE PRICE

Because Purchases Were of Foreign Sugars Indicating Broadening of Field

Unfavorable Growing Weather And Coal Shortage Should Strengthen Market Later

Sales in the New York market for the week ending July 22, were one lot of 400-500,000 bags Cuban and Porto Rico, August shipment, to refiners at 4.80 and 600 tons San Domingos to France.

A surprise was sprung on the market July 22, as reported in Willett & Gray's Daily of that date, which stated, "Cable advices from England today are quite important in that they report that the United Kingdom has secured 100,000 tons Mauritius sugars. This crop starts harvesting in August so that these sugars will undoubtedly be shipped during August to December."

Why The Price Fell
This purchase may affect the amount of further purchases of granulated sugars by the United Kingdom from Java. Purchases to date from Java are generally considered at 250,000 tons but well-informed parties are strongly of the belief that Java sales to England total 400,000 tons.

"If the latter figures are confirmed it will tend to decrease the purchases of American granulated for export, but if the smaller figures are correct the English government will still have to buy reasonably large quantities of American granulated to supply their wants for white sugars."

"Advices from the West Indies July 23, were that the English government has been very active in that quarter and has secured supplies estimated at 20-25,000 tons."

On July 20, as previously announced, New York cables advised a drop to 4.64 with a corresponding out in refined from 5.90 to 5.75; Evening buying 30,000 tons of raws. Full explanation of the situation will not arrive in Honolulu part of another week.

A Local View
The opinion was advanced by a leading banker yesterday that there is considerable juggling of stocks the world over for the purpose of shaking out speculative holdings. The extensive purchase of Mauritius raws by England are probably simply an effort to extend financial relief to her French ally. There has been almost a complete shut-down of manufacturing establishments in France due to the coal shortage, the Germans now being in possession of the principal coal fields. The Teutonic invaders have also crippled French sugar production to a marked degree. Without coal or other fuel supplies to run her factories, France must rely on white sugar for her immediate needs from England, but may be expected to make larger purchases in the United States if, through manipulation, prices can be forced down.

Cuban and American stocks are 150,000 tons in excess of last year. Also there is undoubtedly an actual shortage in the world's supply while consumption is holding up well. Hence our informant believes prices will hold at near their present level for many months to come especially if refiners succeed in dilapidating the large speculative holdings still in Cuban hands.

How The Market Stood
Willett & Gray's weekly report of July 22 is in part as follows:
The American purchased from 300-350,000 tons of sugar for August shipment at 4.80. Besides this quantity, other business was done, bringing the total sales of August to about 400,000 tons. It seems, however, that these purchases did not clear the market of offerings, as there still remains a fairly large quantity of August unshipped at 4.80, which up to the present writing has not been placed.

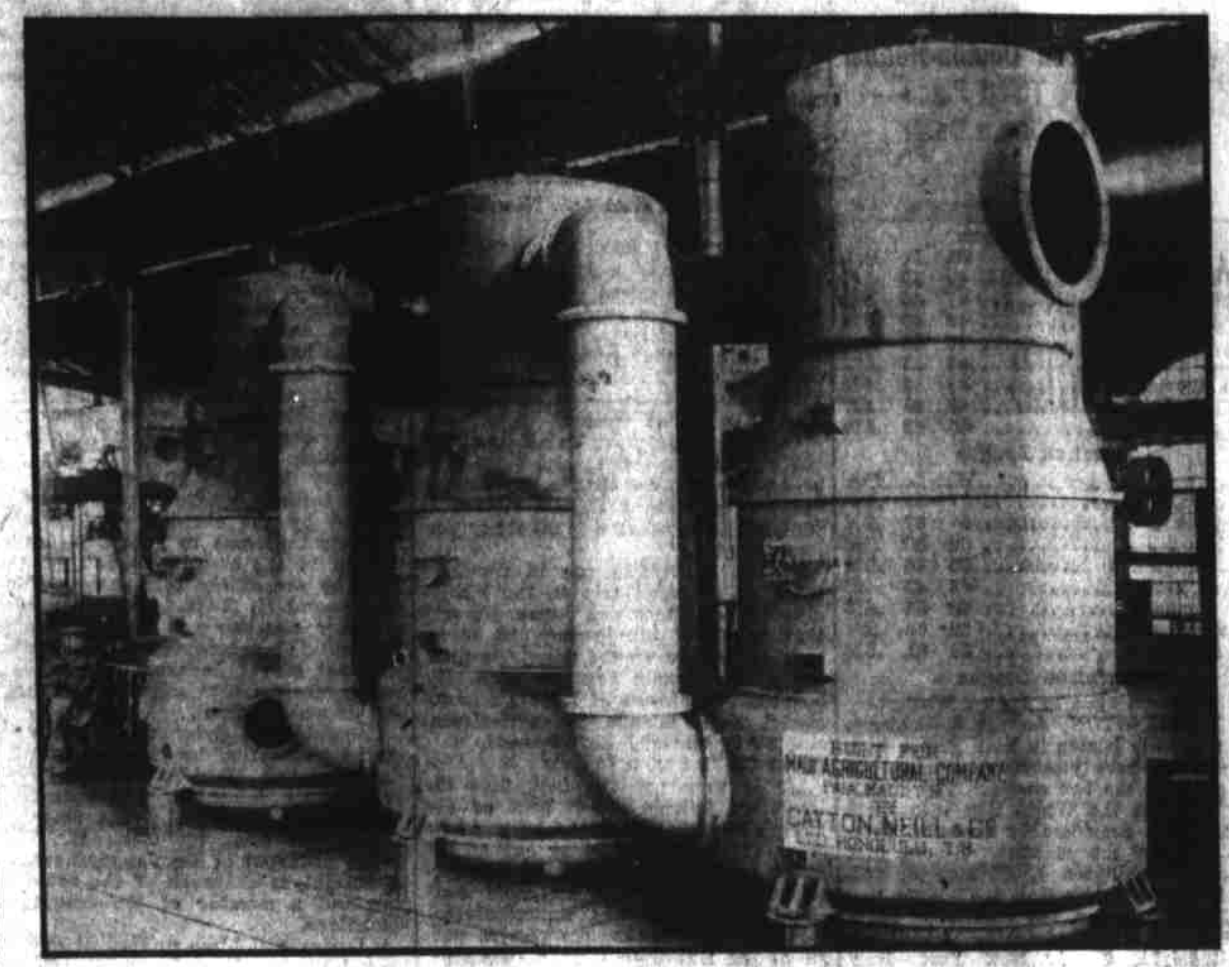
Refiners' interest did not extend to the July or prompt shipment positions, and the market quotation for these positions remains nominally unchanged at 4.80, although a fair quantity is obtainable at 4.80 for Cuban and 4.90 for Porto Rico.

No Success Given
There are no particular advices to account for the paucity of tenders of the market, except that possibly some of the holders in Cuba, who have been holding sugars for a long time in the hopes of obtaining 4.00, & c. may have given up all hope of obtaining this figure and are now satisfied to close out their holdings at the market price, and thus end their interest in the present crop.

Outside of the one day's large business, the market has been comparatively quiet, with practically no sales reported. France, however, purchased 600 tons of San Domingos, in store here at 3% sub.

Receipts of news at the Atlantic Ports are less than the week's millions and stocks decline 17,811 tons to 270,105 tons, of which 121,410 tons are held by importers.

QUADRUPLE Effect Installed In Maui Agricultural Company Mill Increases the Boiling House Capacity To 120 Tons of Juice Per Hour—Apparatus Completed By Catton, Neill & Company Ahead of Contract Time Earns Big Bonus For Its Builders



the basis of 5.90c, regular terms. Nothing is heard from interior markets. A few lots of sugar have been placed this week for export, chiefly to France, on the basis of 4.70c, the business being estimated at about 2,000 tons, with another lot of 5,000 tons secured in exchange for a similar lot of raws. The total exports of refined since January 1st are 112,519 tons.

Cuban Visible Production
Receipts continue in good volume for the season of the year, 24,792 tons this year against only 17,000 tons last year and 11,000 tons in 1913. Visible production is approaching more nearly to last year, being 2,386,370 tons against 2,423,349 tons at same time last year, a decrease of 46,979 tons against a decrease of 84,771 tons last week. This year's visible is 132,707 tons above that of 1913 at this date.

Exports continue steady, 55,782 tons total, including, according to Mr. Himeley, 14,500 exported to Europe during the week, 3,000 tons to Galveston and 600 tons to New Orleans, the greater bulk coming to the United States Atlantic Ports as is generally the case. Stocks show the usual steady decline at this time of year. The cables mention a lack of sufficient rain in some parts of the island. Eleven (Central) continue work, but part of these are expected to finish their crop soon.

Consumption Decreases In France
The Government figures for France for the 9 months ending June 1, 1915, show the effects of the war on production, consumption, exports and carrying stock, all of which show important decreases, with consequent increase in the imports. The decrease in consumption amounts to about 10,000 tons per month, or approximately seventeen per cent.

London reports show 660,000 tons have been secured for July-December arrival in the United Kingdom. Total the purchases of Java at 100,000 tons (half white and half refining grades) with approximately 100,000 tons to come forward from Cuba (including allotments) in form of raws, and 55,000 tons American Granulated purchased so far, leaves 105,000 tons to come from various countries, among which are Argentine, Holland, Mauritius and Mozambique; some of which are white sugars while others are raws.

The June consumption, although small, cannot be taken as a standard, as the January-June, six months' consumption of this year is only 22,873 tons less than that of the corresponding period last year, when normal times prevailed previous to the start of the war in August, 1914.

Java Harvest Delayed
Mail advices just received confirm the cable of last of May, stating that the Java harvesting was delayed by unseasonable weather, the cause being, as usual with cane crops, late rains, keeping the canes green and sugar yield low, interfering with harvesting and grinding. Cable advices printed by us last week showed total June exports at 60,000 tons, against 63,422 tons last year and 101,976 tons in 1913. With the high level of prices prevailing, this year's exports would undoubtedly have been larger if weather conditions would have permitted.

Rafavia reports state that considerable speculation has been going on in the Java markets for the 1916-17 Java crop, the harvesting of which does not start until May, 1916.

EVAPORATES 93 TONS AN HOUR

Forehanded Plantation Management Prepares Mill For Grinding Next Crop Early

Catton, Neill & Co. have completed the installation of the new quadruple effect evaporator at the Maui Agricultural Company mill ahead of time thereby earning a \$700 bonus over and above the \$50,000 contract price. Three new cells designed by this engineering firm have been connected with the two old cells yoked up as one. The contract called for delivery of the new apparatus August 15.

The quadruple effect has a total heating surface of 26,150 square feet. Its guaranteed capacity is ninety-three tons of water evaporated per hour. The exhaust steam from the boilers enters the first cell at a pressure of five pounds and enters the fourth cell at twenty-three pounds vacuum.

The Maui Agricultural mill with its increased evaporator capacity will never have to slow down grinding to allow the boiling house to catch up. Ninety-three tons of water per hour is equivalent to handling 120 tons of juice and that in turn represents a grinding capacity of 120 tons of cane per hour. Under approved mill practice the thicker mastic is added to the juice weighs about as much as the bagasse from which all the juice has been extracted so that a ton of mixed juice can be evaporated for every ton of cane that goes into the mill.

Balances the Mill
The quadruple effect was installed to balance up the plant and make boiling house capacity equal to grinding capacity. With all the million units equal, all operations from shredder to centrifugal can be conducted on a more economical basis, without waste of time, fuel or power. A perfectly balanced mill can be speeded up to its full theoretical capacity if the emergency arises or the occasion demands. A sugar mill not so balanced can only be operated at the maximum speed of its weakest unit.

Until Alvaro Gattley commenced his engineering investigations of mill balance there was great variation in the work done on all the plantations because no one had measured and compared the mills, unit by unit, to determine their relative working efficiency. The field work had been systematized to a fine point but it was not realized that many finely equipped plantations were losing money because of weakness somewhere between the cane carrier and the sugar bag.

Mr. Gattley's investigations laid bare some amazing deficiencies. Some plantations had too little boiler power. Others lacked enough vacuum pans, centrifugals, crystallizers, or evaporators, to bring the whole manufacturing plant up to a finished and complete machine capable of doing its work cheaply and efficiently without placing an overload or strain on one or more of its departments.

All Plantations Standardizing
Now that war prices for sugar have placed the means required at the disposal of the plantations, all are standardizing their mills and boiling houses. Orders for new machinery are being placed in accordance with the demands of the work to be done, and less on the basis of those who have new types of machinery to sell. The whole industry is getting closer to the line of making sugar on a strict business basis, to get out of it all these in it.

William A. Hamsey, superintendent of Catton, Neill & Company stated yesterday that his company has had a very prosperous half year. They have more work in sight for the next six months than ever before in the history of the company. Their shops are working full time and overtime every night to make delivery of new sugar machinery before the next grinding season begins.

Planters Looking Ahead
These orders were all placed before March because it takes time to assemble materials, draw plans and get together the full complement of skilled workers. The Hawaiian plantations men are forehanded in this regard. Mr. Ramsay said, and are constantly laying plans ahead. The new machinery ordered last spring will be installed before the next crop during the dry season and by the first of next March the managers will know where their plants need to be strengthened and built up to further improve the working capacity of mills and boiler houses. Managers and engineers are even now calling for estimates on new installations to be made a year hence.

With its new quadruple effect ready for work Maui Agricultural's boiling house and mill will be tuned up to a capacity of nearly 300 tons of sugar per day. The mill does not work at maximum capacity ordinarily, but if an emergency arises the boiling house can take care of every ton of cane that can be ground.

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TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

PARIS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Record and Forecast of Hawaiian Sugar Crops as of Uneven Dates to July 31, 1915

The Hawaiian sugar plantation fiscal year is from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. There are forty-five sugar mills in Hawaii. In addition thereto, there are seven independent cane planters, whose cane is ground on shares, who do business on such a large scale that their share of sugar is listed separately. Planters without mills or not grinding their own cane are indicated hereunder by a *. Statistics are of tons of 2000 lbs. each. At this date all plantations are grinding.

NAME OF PLANTATION.	Crop of 1914—Tons of Sugar Shipped Oct. 1, 1913, to Sept. 30, 1914.	Crop of 1915, Actual and Sugar Factor's estimate as of Jan. 1, 1915.	Top of 1915—Tons of Sugar Shipped Oct. 1, 1914, to July 31, 1915.	Finished Grinding.
*Apokan Sugar Co.	925	450	328	
*Estate V. Knudsen	992	930	703	August 2.
Ewa Plantation Co.	29,563	30,000	26,523	
*Gay & Robinson	6,172	5,400	6,000	
*Grove Farm Plantation	4,415	4,800	5,336	
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	17,890	18,000	10,066	
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	55,500	55,000	53,349	June 12; 50,780 tons.
Hawaii Mill Co.	26,826	24,000	21,514	August 2.
Hawaii Mill Co.	3,601	3,000	2,627	
Honolulu Mill Co.	7,057	11,500	8,242	
Halawa Plantation	2,087	1,600	2,104	
Haleaia Plantation Co.	16,863	16,500	15,371	
Hilo Sugar Co.	16,947	13,300	15,242	
Honolulu Sugar Co.	7,272	10,000	13,791	
*Pacific Sugar Mill	6,245	8,600	6,745	
Hawi Mill & Plantation Co.	8,767	9,000	8,660	August 3; 9860 tons.
Honolulu Sugar Co.	5,909	8,000	3,225	
Honolulu Plantation Co.	20,154	19,000	16,046	Refined.
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	6,426	5,800	5,044	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	2,126	2,500	2,334	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	6,925	5,500	4,922	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	8,193	7,900	7,513	July 16; 2700 tons.
Kilauea Sugar Co.	8,572	8,500	7,289	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	17,153	4,475	4,485	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	3,477	3,200	2,116	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	6,832	7,000	5,074	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	3,225	3,700	3,893	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	1,137	600	487	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	11,193	11,300	11,056	July 20; 11,730 tons.
Kilauea Sugar Co.	22,065	20,000	17,309	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	1,690	1,600	1,162	July 20; 1162 tons.
Kilauea Sugar Co.	10,000	10,000	9,447	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	33,000	34,000	34,427	July 8; 39,620 tons.
Kilauea Sugar Co.	16,845	15,000	12,403	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	2,700	2,700	1,950	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	33,474	28,000	23,204	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	25,786	32,000	20,804	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	2,027	1,850	2,175	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	19,000	18,000	16,055	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	10,747	10,000	9,846	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	28,302	28,000	24,268	June 25; 33,229 tons.
Kilauea Sugar Co.	9,896	10,400	8,821	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	1,035	1,200	1,025	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	2,608	3,000	2,223	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	14,922	14,000	12,500	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	16,100	18,000	17,321	July 10; 19,400 tons.
Kilauea Sugar Co.	30,294	31,000	24,290	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	3,093	4,500	3,247	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	5,133	4,800	3,841	
Kilauea Sugar Co.	2,258	1,900	1,215	
Total	617,085	612,530	530,021	* Includes 16,045 tons refined.

NEW PLANTATION ORGANIZED AT HILO

Kaiwika Milling Company Formed By Portuguese Residents To Grind Farmer's Cane

An independent sugar mill for the district of Hilo is no longer a dream. A company which will finance the construction of the mill, and the proposition was organized Sunday and already more than the minimum paid in capital required is in the hands of the temporary treasurer.

The company will be known as the Kaiwika Milling Company and the mill will be erected on the old Corral lot in Kaiwika, a few miles back of the town. The promoters expect the mill to begin operations early in March of next year, the first crop to be harvested from 200 acres of cane, which is now being cultivated.

The mill, which will have a capacity of twelve tons of sugar a day, or 100 tons of cane, will be built by the Honolulu Iron Works. Land for the mill in Kaiwika, a few miles back of the town, is now being cultivated.

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Ewa plantation harvested 27,692 tons to July 31 and will complete its cropping operations in about three weeks. These two plantations began grinding the second week in December, two days apart. Production has been about equal and both are scheduled to finish grinding within a day or two of each other.

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James D. Castle stated yesterday that the group of Japanese planters who purchased the Kona Development plantation expect to operate on a semi-co-operative basis. Practically every shareholder is a planter, so that the cash outlay required for producing the crop will be at a minimum.

The men at the head of the company have learned the business from the practical end and with average seasons and weather conditions ought to make a profit. In 1914 exported 50,039,880 tons of coal.

HAWAII MILL WILL EXCEED ESTIMATE

That the sugar crop of the Hawaii Mill Co., will exceed the estimate for this year by 300 tons of sugar is the confident assertion of James Henderson, the manager. The crop had been estimated at 3,000 tons, but he is certain that it will make 3,300. This plant is like all of the others in the Hilo district has enjoyed exceedingly good growing weather.

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